

# W A T

Such stand in narrow lanes, *Shaksp.*  
And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shaksp.*  
The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them, *Bacon*  
that none should pass to or fro that was suspected.  
With armed watch, that render all access *Milton's Paradise Lost*  
Impregnable.  
An abridgment our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of a watch.  
6. Place where a guard is set. *South's Sermons*  
He upbraids Iago, that he made him *Shaksp. Othello*  
Brave me upon the watch.  
7. Post or office of a watchman. *Shaksp. Macbeth*  
As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought  
The wood began to move.  
8. A period of the night. *Shaksp. Macbeth*  
Your fair daughter,  
At this odd, even, and dull watch of the night,  
To the gross claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shak. Othello*  
All night he will pursue, but his approach  
Darkens the defense, till morning watch.  
The latter watch of waiting night,  
And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*  
9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.  
On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryd.*  
That Cloe may be serv'd in state,  
The hours must at her toilet wait;  
Whilst all the reasoning fools below  
Wonder their watches go to flow.  
10. Not to sleep; to wake. *Prior*  
I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no truth in your report.  
11. To be attentive; to be vigilant.  
Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*  
12. To be cautiously observant.  
Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impartially.  
13. To be industriously attentive.  
He some where nigh at hand  
Watch, no doubt, with greedy hope to find  
His wish, and best advantage us affords.  
14. To guard; to have in keep.  
Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. *Milton*  
15. To observe in ambush.  
Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and to slay him.  
16. He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the sky.  
17. They under rocks their food  
In jointed armour watch. *Milton*  
18. To tend.  
Paris watch'd the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Brome*  
19. To observe in order to detect or prevent.  
WATCHER. *n. f.* [from watch.]  
1. One who watches.  
2. Get on your night gown, lest occasion call us.  
3. Love hath chas'd sleep from my enthralled eyes.  
4. And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shak.*  
5. Diligent overlooker or observer.  
6. It is observed, by those that are more attentive watchers of the works of nature.  
7. WATCHER. *adj.* [from watch, weak. *Shimmer*.] Blue; pale blue.  
8. Who flares in Germany at watchful eyes? *Dryden's Juven.*  
9. WATCHFUL. *adj.* [watch and full.] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant.  
10. Call home our exil'd friends,  
That fled the furies of watchful tyranny. *Shak. Macbeth*

# W A T

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*  
Nodding a while, and watchful of his blow.  
He fell, and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*  
Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watchful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Lact.*  
WATCHFULNESS. *n. f.* [from watchful.] Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.  
1. If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle*  
2. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation.  
3. The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond*  
4. Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid  
To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid;  
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,  
And leads his votaries safe through pathless ways. *Prior*  
5. Husbands are counsel'd not to trust too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Arbuthnot*  
6. Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watchfulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when we are called to pass a judgment.  
7. By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of being mended, it will be contrain'd.  
8. Inability to sleep.  
9. Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness.  
WATCHHOUSE. *n. f.* [watch and house.] Place where the watch is set.  
1. Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,  
A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands. *Cap.*  
WATCHING. *n. f.* [from watch.] Inability to sleep.  
The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great pain and watchings. *Weyman's Surgery*  
WATCHMAKER. *n. f.* [watch and maker.] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.  
1. Smithing comprehends all trades which use force or file, from the anchorsmith to the watchmaker; they all using the same tools, though of several sizes. *Mason*  
2. WATCHMAN. *n. f.* [watch and man.] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward.  
1. On the top of all I do espy  
The watchman waiting, tidings glad to hear. *Po. Quam.*  
2. Turn him into London-streets, that the watchman might carry him before a justice.  
3. Drunkenness calls off the watchmen from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue, and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account.  
4. Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,  
Expect his swift arrival.  
5. The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift*  
WATCHTOWER. *n. f.* [watch and tower.] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.  
1. In the day-time the fitteth in a watchtower, and lieth most by night.  
2. Up unto the watchtower get.  
3. And see all things despoil'd of fallacies.  
4. To hear the lark begin his flights,  
And singing startle the dull night.  
5. From his watchtower in the skies,  
Till the dappled dawn doth rise.  
6. The fens in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, convey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Ray*  
WATCHWORD. *n. f.* [watch and word.] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends.  
1. All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser*  
2. We have heard the chimes at midnight, master Shallow.  
3. That we have, sir John: our watchwords, hem, boys. *Shak.*  
4. A watchword every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to testify their vigilancy.  
5. WATER. *n. f.* [water, Dutch; pecepe, Saxon.]  
1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all favour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be previous on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion.  
2. My

# W A T

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,  
My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shak. H. VI.*  
Your water is a fore-dayer of your whorion dead body. *Shakspere's Hamlet*  
The sweet manner of it forc'd  
Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,  
But I had not so much of man in me;  
But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
And gave me up to tears. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
Men's evil manners live in brats, their virtues  
We write in water. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*  
Those healths will make thee and thy statue look ill, I mean;  
here's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water,  
which ne'er left man I th' mire. *Shakspere's Timon*  
Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and solids; for a dry body, distilled, affords a great quantity of insipid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every animal.  
2. The sea.  
Travel by land or by water.  
By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always very calm. *Comman Praer.*  
3. Urine.  
If thou could'st, doctor, call  
The water of my land, find her disease,  
And purge it to a found and pristine health.  
I would applaud thee. *Shak. Macbeth*  
Go to bed, after you have made water.  
4. To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a vessel that will not leak.  
A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *L'Estr.*  
5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.  
'Tis a good form,  
And rich: here is a water, look ye. *Shaksp. Timon*  
6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with water, being in water, or growing in water.  
She might see the same water-spaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont there to be lodged.  
Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,  
Standing before the fun of Bolingbroke,  
And melt myself away in water-drops. *Shakspere*  
Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt. *Shaksp.*  
Touch me with noble anger!  
O let not women's weapons, water-drops,  
Stain my man's cheeks.  
Let not the water-flood overflow me.  
I they shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the water-courses.  
As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my soul after thee, O God.  
Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts.  
He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs into dry ground.  
Hercules's page, Hylas, was with a water-pot to fill it at a pleasant fountain that was near.  
As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the water-sheep.  
Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;  
The water-snakes with scales upstanding die.  
By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be so slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward streams.  
Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the water-course.  
Oh help, in this extreme need,  
If water-gods are deities indeed!  
The water-snake, whom fish and padlocks feed,  
With staring scales lies poison'd in his bed.  
Because the outermost coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphæducts, inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glands that separate this water from the blood.  
The lacerta aquatica, or water-newt, when young, hath four near ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little above its forelegs; to poise and keep its body upright, which no fall off when the legs are grown.  
Other mortar used in making water-courses, cisterns, and filiponds, is very hard and durable.  
The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo saith, would sail sometimes in boats made of earthen ware.  
A gentleman watered St. foyn in dry weather at new-fowling, and, when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his water in a cask; to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mort.*  
In Hampshire they sell water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mort.*

# W A T

To WATER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.  
A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*  
A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.  
Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,  
Neglect of which no wit can recompense.  
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,  
The sacred streams, should never water weeds.  
Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it, and share it.  
You may water the lower land when you will.  
2. To supply with water for drink.  
Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to sleep.  
His fiery face in billows of the west,  
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep.  
Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Po. Quam.*  
Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall, and lead him away to watering?  
His horsemen kept them in so straits, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horse.  
Water him, and drinking what he can in the  
Encourage him to thirst again with streams.  
3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.  
Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water it.  
4. To diversify as with waves.  
The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and watered silk, does the like.  
To WATER. *v. n.*  
1. To shed moisture.  
I stain'd this napkin with the blood.  
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point  
Made issue from the bosom of the boy;  
And if thine eyes can water for his death,  
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal.  
Mine eyes,  
Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine,  
Began to water.  
The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will water.  
How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least grievance!  
2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.  
He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the watering troughs.  
Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebussiers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Christians from watering there.  
3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat which they cannot get.  
Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Winchester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in so ill part, that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although now I am blind, I have epi'd his malicious unthankfulness.  
These reasons made his mouth to water.  
With amorous longings to be at her.  
Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths watering for money at that rate.  
WATERCOLOURS. *n. f.* [water and colour.]  
Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or oil; those they call watercolours, and these they term oilcolours.  
Let's should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,  
And watercolours of these days:  
These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry  
Is at a loss for figures to express  
Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy.  
WATERCRESSES. *n. f.* [symbrium, Latin.] A plant.  
It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are roundish.  
To these marks must be added, that the whole appearance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There are five species.  
The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of watercress.  
WATERER. *n. f.* [from water.] One who waters.  
This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, among the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up.  
WATERFAL.